

## RIGHT MEASURES TO KILL DODDER

Experts Say Discovery of This  
Parasite on Farm Is No  
Cause for Serious Alarm,

### PLAN FOR ITS EXTERMINATION

Peat Does Not Cause Damage if Rem-  
edies Are Applied Before It Gets  
Foothold—Prevent Seed  
From Maturing.

Prepared by the United States Depart-  
ment of Agriculture.

If remedies to exterminate dodder—the parasitic plant infesting clover, alfalfa, and some other plants—are applied before it gets a foothold, the pest does not cause serious damage. If, however, dodder is permitted to develop unmolested, radical measures will be necessary in order to control it.

During recent years, specialists of the department say, an increase in the number of complaints of dodder have been received from all parts of the United States. They add, however, that the discovery of this parasite on the farm should not be the occasion of serious alarm, but rather for the employment of a well-conceived and systematic plan for its extermination.

**Starts in Small Patches.**  
During the first season of infestation, in clover or alfalfa, dodder usually occurs in small scattered areas. As the case in combating all weeds, it is essential that dodder should not be permitted to mature seed, and such small infested areas should be mowed and the dodder removed or burned in the field to prevent the development of seed. If seed has formed, burning the patches of dodder is the only remedy, since it kills not only the plants but also any seeds which may be lying on the surface of the soil.

If infestation is so great that patch treatment cannot be depended upon, it will be necessary, in order to free the farm of the pest, either to plow the crop under or utilize it for hay before seed has formed. In the latter case, the aftermath left on the field should be closely grazed, for which purpose sheep are especially useful. If the infestation is general and threatens seriously to damage succeeding crops, it may be necessary, according to the bulletin, to cut the crop, allow it to dry, and burn it in the field in order that all dodder seed may be destroyed.

**Inferior Seed Blamed.**  
As with all weeds, preventing introduction on the farm is far easier than eradication after it has once gained a foothold. It is usually introduced by the use of impure seed, and a bulletin urges that farmers learn to distinguish dodder seed so that they can



Protect Alfalfa Fields Against Dodder by Proper Control Measures.

recognize it when they are purchasing clover and alfalfa seed. For adequate examination, a magnifying glass is necessary. There is a wide range in size of dodder seed, but in general they are usually dull-colored with roughened or minutely pitted surfaces, and usually have two or three flat surfaces, while the seeds of clover are usually smooth, rounded, and possess a certain luster. Furthermore, the scar on dodder seed usually is very inconspicuous, whereas the scar on leguminous seeds is clearly evident.

When animals are allowed to graze where dodder grows, they should not have access to fields not infested, since they are likely to spread the weed by means of pieces of stems adhering to their coats and hoofs. On land which contains the seeds of dodder, the bulletin suggests the use of a five-year cropping system consisting of plants which are not damaged by the pest, and recommends the following plants: Corn, soy beans, velvet beans, cow-peas, and small grains such as oats, wheat, and rye. Sugar beets, onions, flax, and a few other cultivated plants are subject to dodder infestation, but clover and alfalfa are its important hosts.

### BASIC QUALITIES IN LAYERS

First Is Constitutional Vigor and Other Is Early Maturity—Easy Then to Get Eggs.

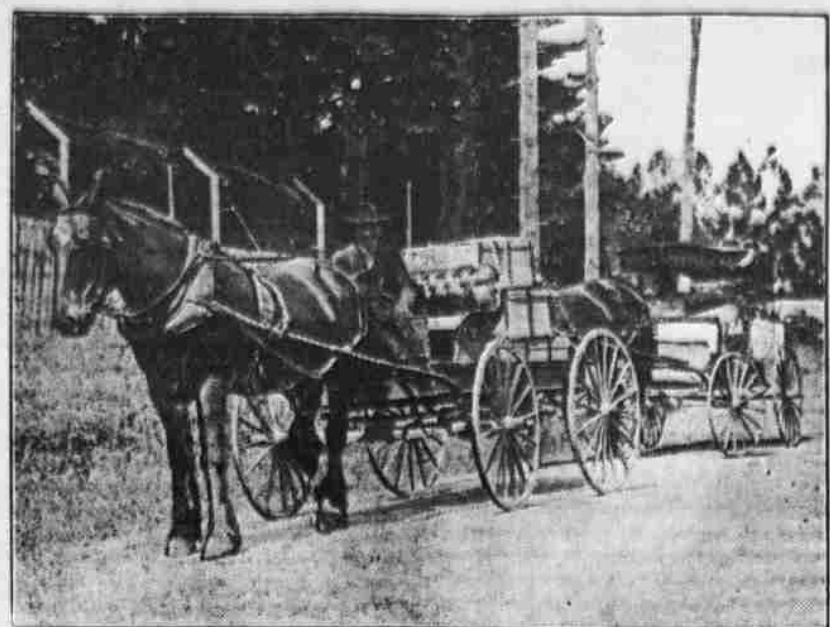
There are two absolutely basic qualities in all great layers. The first is constitutional vigor. The other is early maturity. With these two qualities it is easy, with good care, to get a satisfactory egg yield.

**The Ideal Purgative**  
As a purgative, Chamberlain's Tablets are the exact thing required. Strong enough for the most robust, mild enough for children. They cause an agreeable movement of the bowels without any of that terrible griping. They are easy and pleasant to take and agreeable in effect.—Adv.

The best way to teach boys the decimal and percentage system is to let them figure baseball averages.

For quick action—Dispatch Classified Advertising.

## SOLVE EGG-MARKETING PROBLEM THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE METHODS



Co-operative Marketing Has Made Egg Production a Business Instead of a "Side Line" With Many Poultrymen.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

From 26 local egg circles which left the problem still unsolved, to a state-wide egg-marketing association with central offices in Portland, is the step taken by poultrymen in Oregon in solving the egg-marketing problems. The story, officials of the bureau of markets and crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture believe, points a lesson for egg producers in other parts of the country. Recent reports of the success of the association were received by them with much interest, as being an outgrowth of community egg circles along lines advocated by the department.

Egg circles, they say, are good to start small groups of producers along the right course, but do not solve the larger egg-marketing problems, for as soon as a circle grows to such a size as to handle a half carload of eggs it becomes a real business proposition.

### Handle Eggs for Few Producers.

The circles in Oregon were organized in the leading poultry-producing sections and each operated independently of the others for a while, selling their eggs to Portland produce dealers or to private customers, such as hotels and restaurants. They found, however, that they were still helpless and had very little control over their products. Some eight or ten circles near Salem co-operated through the Salem circle manager, but the business was so small it was not very encouraging. Things went from bad to worse, and it was decided to form an exchange with offices in Portland to which all the circles could consign their eggs.

This move was ridiculed by produce dealers, for they knew the farmers were not under contract with the circles or the exchange; the dealers, therefore, would be able to obtain their supply of eggs by offering higher prices at the country buying points than the exchange could realize on the market. During the egg-storage season some of the firms paid more in the country, and as they predicted, the exchange practically failed, and it appeared for a time that co-operation in the poultry business was at an end in Oregon.

A study was made of the Poultry Producers' association of central California, which was more successful, and as a result after a year's effort, the Oregon producers launched forth again to do their own business on a new basis. A state-wide membership campaign was undertaken, and the producers were asked to join the association and sign a three-year contract, or marketing agreement, whereby their whole production was to be delivered to the association to be marketed. These contracts and the storage of surplus production during the storage season placed the association in position to be an important factor in the Portland market.

Modern methods of grading, packing and standardization were adopted, and all eggs are now candled and graded into three classes. Those which are of the finest quality are put under the Diamond brand, while No. 2's, which contain off colors, are graded out; No. 3's are sold to the bakery trade. The business during the year was expected to reach a volume of approximately 2,000,000 dozen.

During the present season the association has shipped several cars each week to eastern markets, thus keeping the Portland market clear of surplus and in a stable condition. The success of the association has been so great and the increase in business so rapid that as recently as February no new members were being admitted, although applications at the rate of 30 a day were received. The reason for closing the membership temporarily was that they were storing eggs and the finances of the association did not permit handling additional supplies from new members.

### Organized on Co-operative Basis.

The association is organized on a co-operative basis, with both common and preferred stock. Each member is obliged to purchase a \$10 share of common stock for each 100 hens or fraction thereof. The preferred stock carries no vote and is limited to an 8 per cent cumulative dividend. Some \$40,000 preferred stock has been sold and is being retired by a levy of one-half cent on each dozen eggs. The operating expenses of the association

### No Substitute Offered

Say what you will about druggists offering something "just as good" because it pays a better profit, the fact still stands that ninety-nine out of a hundred druggists recommend Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, when the best medicine for diarrhoea is asked for, and do so because they know from what their customers say of it, that it can be depended upon.—Adv.

Social and commercial engraving and embossing. The Mahoning Dispatch.

are paid out of a charge of 3 cents for each dozen eggs received.

So successful has been this association in the southern portion of the state that a similar organization has been formed, with headquarters at Ashland.

The Department of Agriculture is encouraging egg producers in other parts of the country to form similar associations for disposing of their wares. The success of the Oregon organization, it believes, can be achieved in any other community where the producers go about it in a business-like fashion. Organized marketing along right lines, it says, has been found to be satisfactory to all concerned.

## SELECTING BEAN AND PEA SEED IN AUTUMN

Choose Plants Alike in Varietal  
Character and Earliness.

When Plants Have Fully Ripened  
Avoid Shattering in Pulling and  
Hang in Airy, Dry Place Un-  
til Seed Is Quite Hard.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The best seed of beans and peas is to be obtained by marking a few of the finest plants with a bit of cloth at the beginning of the harvesting season and allowing the crop of these plants to ripen completely, say experts of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In making such selections it is best to choose plants alike in varietal character and earliness. When ripened until dry, pull these plants in the early morning, in order to avoid shattering, and hang or spread them in an airy, dry place until the seed is quite hard. Then shell the seed, spread it out not over two or three grains deep, and when thoroughly dry, store it for the winter in bags of coarse open-meshed fabric hung in a cool, dry place.

Pods which for any reason have been overlooked when picking beans or peas for the table should be saved, since they can be shelled for seed, though inferior to the selected stock described above. In saving seed from remnant crops of this kind it is well to discard all pods containing only one or two seeds, as these may have come from plants with a tendency to produce poorly filled pods.

Some very destructive bean diseases, including pod-spot, are carried in the seed; so it is extremely important to observe the general rule that no seed should be saved from diseased plants when saving beans for seed. Never save seed from pods which are not bright and clean.

### HANDLING BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Considered by Some as Superior to  
Cabbage Because of Its  
Milder Flavor.

There seems to be a growing appreciation of brussels sprouts, which some consider much superior to cabbage because of its milder flavor. The fact is not always realized, though, that the brussels sprouts can be kept long in the winter. It is only necessary to dig them up and take them indoors when cold weather comes, setting the roots in earth in boxes or on the cellar bottom. This can be done even if some of the sprouts have been removed, and, of course, they should be taken off as fast as they grow large enough for use.

### SCATTER GRAN FOR POULTRY

Proper Way to Give Feed to Hens Is  
Distribute It Over a Large  
Surface.

Some hens are gluttons, and in their greediness will seize food to prevent other hens from securing their share. Those are the hens that become over-fat and finally quit laying. When food is given in a way that permits the hens to eat without having to scratch, there is sure to be an unequal distribution of the food among the fowls of the flock. The proper way is to scatter the grain over a large surface so that each hen will be compelled to work, and all will fare alike.

### GOOD READING

Eugene Sue's works—The Wanderer Jew, Mysteries of Paris, etc., in 14 volumes, Author's Limited Edition, gold edges, for sale cheap on account of lack of shelf space. Inquire Dispatch office; phone 48.

Many a man who, before buying, boasted he would never touch a hand to anything except the steering wheel of his car lives to spend his Sundays in the garage.

We often wish we had some country relatives we could visit in the summer.

### TOOK HIS BREATH AWAY.

It was a chemistry class and the aged professor, who was anything but a light drinker, was doing a stock experiment, which consisted of blowing vigorously upon some blue crystals, whereupon they turned yellow.

When he had finished he asked the class if they had any questions to ask.

"Yes, sir," came a voice from the back of the room. "Will anybody's breath do that?"—Judge.

### Getting Down to Realities.

"Father, speaking to you as an experienced quarterback, with a record of four years on the gridiron—"

"We are not using quarterbacks in this business," interrupted the self-made man. "If you can talk to me as a clerk who is ambitious to work his way up to a position of responsibility without any applause from the grandstand, I'll listen."

### Previous Training.

"My friend," said the fretful traveler, "our train is two hours late and may be later still, yet you are not at all impatient. How do you manage it, sir?"

"It's this way," said the placid person. "I learned how to wait by living twenty years in a boardinghouse where sixteen other lodgers used the same bathroom."



**WELL NAMED**  
"Blank's wife's name is Crystal, isn't it?"  
"Yes; why?"  
"It suits her; she's always on the watch."

**Best Place, Anyhow.**  
"Go to the aunt, thou sluggard!"  
"He went—she would give him no more. So he had to go to his uncle. Where oft he had been before."

### Her Decision.

"So you've decided not to marry him."  
"Yes."  
"What's the reason?"  
"I've thought it all over carefully, and reached the conclusion that he doesn't look like a man for whom I could darn socks."

### Improvement Suggested.

"That blowout made a terrific explosion."  
"Yes," replied Mrs. Chuggins; "but it didn't last long enough. Times should be made so that when they burst the noise will last long enough to drown my husband's remarks."

### The Exception.

"Are all the men in Crimson Gulch good poker players?"  
"All but me," replied Cactus Joe.  
"Isn't your ignorance disastrous?"  
"No. I'm the feller that gets criticised by the entire assemblage for being a winner in spite of the fact that I play my cards all wrong."

### Not Enough for Two.

"Why did you quit smoking?" asked Bolt.  
"Had to," answered Nut. "Since smoking has become fashionable my wife decided she would have to do it too, and I cannot afford to support two smokers on my salary."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### He Couldn't Have Stood That.

"Remember Job—he was the most patient man who ever lived."  
"Yes, but don't forget one thing."  
"What is that?"  
"He never had to ride ten miles on a flat tire with a quarrelsome wife."

### And Served a Cold Lunch.

"Can that girl cook?"  
"I cannot say."  
"But she claims she once worked for you."  
"She did. But she came after breakfast and didn't remain for dinner."

### Just Multiply It.

"It is computed that the average man speaks in the course of a year eleven million words."  
"And how many does he listen to from the average woman?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.



**SHERLOCK BUG**  
Bug Detective—Ah, a foul deed has been done. I'll compare the finger prints and capture the criminal.

**Didn't Start It.**  
His wife reproved him sharply. When he his razor cursed. "Why don't you scold the blade?" he said. "It lost its temper first."

### Modern Housekeeping.

"Is your wife a good cook?" asked Smith.  
"I'll say she is!" replied Jones. "Gosh! You ought to taste her home brew!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Suez Canal to Be Tunnelled.

The great military base at Kantara, from which the British built a military railway through the desert to Palestine, is being dismantled. The line, of course, is permanent. During the war the Suez canal was crossed by a large swing bridge, which is now to be dismantled. Connection between the Egyptian railways and the new line to Palestine will be maintained by means of a tunnel which will be built below the Suez canal.

Meet your friends at the Dublin Grange Fair.

### DISASTER COMES WITH RAIN

Algerian Native Houses Are Built to  
Afford Shelter Only From  
the Sun's Rays.

In Algeria one of the perplexing biblical puzzles of my childhood was set at rest, writes Temple Manning in the Chicago Journal. Until I went there I had never been able to figure out exactly what was meant by the passage in the Bible that reads: "How can we make bricks, for we have no more straw?"

But when I saw the Algerians make bricks by incasing short straws in the mud of the fields, patting the bricks into shape, and drying them in the sun, the mystery was explained. And then one day when it rained I wondered why they ever did it.

Fortunately it seldom rains in Algeria, but that day it rained as I never saw it rain before or since. The very heavens seemed to open and the celestial reservoir to empty itself within a few hours. A veritable river gushed in the streets and ran from house to house throughout the little village, and every once in a while I heard through the darkness of noonday a dull splash.

The next morning I waded through the village to see what had happened, and I found whole families camping out on the highest ground, for their houses had melted away. Rain comes so seldom that the natives do not include it in their scheme of life; they build their houses for the sunny days. And when the rain comes their mud-brick houses, unless strongly white-washed, and they seldom are, fall down and melt into mud heaps.

Then the whole family goes camping until the house is rebuilt. "Tu cha Allah!" smiles the serene owner—"It is the will of God."

### ARTICLE NOW SELDOM SEEN

But Many Decades Ago the "Antimacassar" Was a Part of Every Well-Regulated Home.

Did you ever come across the word "antimacassar"? If you are from New England you surely have met it, for New England is its home. The word means "an ornamental covering thrown over chairs, sofas, etc., to prevent their being soiled by the hair." Its derivation dates back to the romance of the days when American clipper ships ranged all over the seven seas and their bywaters.

The hardy skippers of those days used to bring home a substance produced on the island of Celebes, in the eastern archipelago, named macassar oil, from the place where it was obtained. There was a belief in those days that this oil tended to retard or prevent baldness. So it was used in plentiful quantities by beaux and near-beaux.

But the oil worked havoc with the parts of chairs and sofas whereon the aforesaid beaux reposed their shaggy heads. So the New England housewives, as a preventive, devised the antimacassar (see the Latin "anti," against). Thrifty ladies, weren't they—and neat beyond cavil!—Chicago Journal.

### ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Get your for sale signs for fruit, vegetables, etc., at The Dispatch office. Subscribe for The Dispatch.

## "Melancholy Days"

"The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year—as the Ring Master used to quote," said Farmer Jones to Farmer Brown, who was putting in his corn.

"I made a little fortune this year on my crops."

Said the cattle dealer to the feed man: "These melancholy days are not so melancholy after all—I cleaned up a little extra money trading cattle this year."

"Tis nothing," said the business man to them both. "Both of you have brought me enough business to ease hard times for a while."

Said Farmer Jones to Farmer Brown: "We would never have done it if we had not received the backing of his bank last spring."

## The Farmers National Bank Canfield, Ohio

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All silk Jersey petticoats in a variety of colors and delightful styles, \$2.98.

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Heavy quality satin petticoats in a plain tailored model. Extra large sizes in 32, 34 and 36-inch lengths. \$6.98.

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Handsome fiber silk petticoats in Taupe, Brown, Navy and Black, 32, 34 and 36-inch lengths in extra sizes. \$5.75.

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Extra large size petticoats made of the well liked Heatherbloom material. Black only. \$2.49.

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Oriental Crepe slip-on dresses in combination color effects. Some are effectively embroidered in wool and have sash of self or leather belt. The colorings are unusually pretty.

**Peasant Aprons**  
Unbleached muslin and Cretonne are combined, making most attractive aprons. Regularly \$1.25. Special at 98c.

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Cotton union suits in a very light weight with high neck, long sleeves and ankle length suitable for early fall wear. Sizes 6, 7, 8 and 9. Priced at \$2.00 and \$2.25.

**Fleeced Vests and Tights**  
Heavy quality fleeced vests and tights with high neck and long sleeves, also dutch neck and elbow sleeves. Tights are ankle length. Sizes 5 to 9. Priced at \$1.00 a garment.

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